



## **Village of McComb**

### **Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**

**For 2013**

#### **Introduction**

The Village of McComb has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

#### **Source Water Information.**

The Village of McComb receives its drinking water from Rader Creek. Water is pumped from the creek to two reservoirs for storage prior to treatment. The public water system serves a population of approximately 1700 people. The water treatment plant has the capacity to treat .94MGD with a current daily average of .22MGD.

#### **What are sources of contamination to drinking water?**

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban Storm water runoff, and septic systems; (E) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of McComb conducted sampling for *{bacteria; inorganic; synthetic organic; volatile organic}* contaminants during 2010. Samples were collected for a total of 50 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of McComb water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants

Bacteriological							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NA	TT	1.3	.97-1.5	NO	2008	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.07	0.04 – 0.1	NO	2013	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	NA	TT	100%	100%	NO	2013	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium ( mg/l )	2	2	0.033	NA	NO	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ( mg/l )	4	4	1.07	NA	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate[measured as nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.94	0.29- 1.29	NO	2013	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer tap (ppb)	1350	1350	350	NA	NO	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead- action level at consumer tap (ppb)	0	15	2.5	NA	NO	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	15.5	NA	NO	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	101	NA	NO	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	100	2.4	NA	NO	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	82.6	42.8– 118.9	YES	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ppb	NA	60	33.5	22.7 – 42.3	NO	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.37	0.49 – 2.22	NO	2013	Water additive used to control microbes

The village of McComb has violated the MCL for Trihalomethanes in the third quarter of 2013. Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems

with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. In order to remove the Trihalomethanes in the water the Village of McComb has increased the frequency of hydrant flushing to 3 times per year, process as well as operational changes, and is currently in the process of installing mixers and or aeration into the clearwell and the water tower to be completed in 2015.

### **Other Information**

The Village of McComb uses water drawn from Rader Creek. For the purposes of source water assessment, all surface waters in Ohio are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemical pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The Village of McComb's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminate sources such as agricultural runoff, gas stations, wastewater treatment plant sludge applications, roads and railways. The Village of McComb's public drinking water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Rader Creek. More detailed information is provided in the Village of McComb's Drinking Water Source Assessment Report.

### **How Can I Get Involved?**

The Village of McComb Water Treatment Plant operates under the authority of the McComb Village Council, which meets every second and forth Monday of the month at 7:30 PM in the Council room located at the Village Administration Office.

For more information on your drinking water contact Mr. Doug Keller, Water Superintendent @ 419-293-8087 We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system

### **Section 18: Definitions of some terms contained within this report.**

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

**Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a

contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.